

**The Washington Herald**  
Published Every Morning in the Year by  
The Washington Herald Company  
425-427 Eleventh St. Washington, D. C.  
J. E. Rice, President and General Manager

Phone: Main 3300—All Departments  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES—BY CARRIER  
In the District of Columbia:  
Daily and Sunday, 1 Month, 50c; 1 Year, \$4.80  
Outside the District of Columbia:  
Daily and Sunday, 1 Month, 50c; 1 Year, \$6.00  
SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL IN ADVANCE  
Daily and Sunday, 1 Month, 50c; 1 Year, \$5.00  
Daily Only, 1 Month, 40c; 1 Year, \$3.50

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

BRANCH OFFICES:  
London, Eng.: 124 Pall Mall, S. W. 1.  
Paris: 429 Rue St. Honoré.  
Berlin: Unter den Linden, 1.  
New York: 225 Fifth Ave., Chicago: 900 Mailers  
Bldg.; Los Angeles: 401 Van Nuys Bldg.  
BENJAMIN & KENTON COMPANY  
National Advertising Representatives

Entered as Second-Class Matter,  
Postoffice, Washington, D. C.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1922.

**An Industrial Center.**  
A GREAT industrial and trade center justifies its own existence. It adds something tangible to the wealth of the nation.

Communities which manufacture nothing lay themselves liable to the charge of being parasites on the rest of the commonwealth, however unjust such an accusation would be in respect to the Capital of the United States.

On the other hand, there are obvious disadvantages to industrial overgrowth. Civic beauty is lessened, despite artistic skill of municipal experts. The quality of the population is diluted. We should regret ever to see the blue sky that overhangs Washington blotted with smoke from factory chimneys or the green grass of our public parks covered on Sabbath afternoons with spawling, unkempt humanity grimy with soot of furnace rooms.

Yet, by its lack of industry the city is arrested in development. A great part of its population must remain unsettled and shifting, dependent on the political whims of the nation. Such a condition injures the city's business. It introduces a unique and peculiar element into the community's economic problems.

Washington business men long have sought a satisfactory compromise between these two viewpoints. As patriotic citizens of the District, with homes established here and children in local schools, they have no desire to lessen the residential attractions which, in many respects, are superior to those of any other municipality in the United States. The vision of an ugly, crowded New York or of a dirty, malodorous Chicago established on the Potomac shore has no attraction for them.

Yet Washington has many of the potentialities of a great industrial city. It is a railroad center. It has direct deepwater connections. It is in close touch with the coal fields. By neglecting these opportunities the business of the city is sacrificing wealth untold.

Members of the Washington Real Estate Board suggest one means of compromise. They would build the manufacturing center on the river five miles below Alexandria. This would remove the roar of machinery and the smell of furnaces so far from the beauty and quiet of the Capital that there would be no noticeable effect. The District would remain the same city of magnificent, shaded distances, of spotless streets and clean, massive buildings. But it would reap the trade benefits of an industrial community. Its population would increase by leaps and bounds.

All the better element of the industrial population would be almost certain to establish their homes in the Capital. On the other hand, the less desirable workers would be forced to live close to the factories. They would show little inclination to move away from the neighborhood of their work. This has been demonstrated again and again in the development of cities. Chicago's mass of stockyard workers, exclusive of the better educated and better paid element, have crowded together in the stockyards vicinity. They have shown almost no inclination to drift into the outlying and cleaner sections of the city.

District realtors, we understand, are enthusiastic over the above plan. If they set to work at its development with their customary energy they would have excellent chances of success. Manufacturing, we believe, could be attracted easily to the Virginia location selected for the new city. There would be countless "selling" arguments which could be used.

This is only one, however, of the compromises between art and industry which might be suggested for the benefit of Washington. The idea may be never anything more than a bright vision. In the meantime, District business men await with interest further suggestions—either from individuals or from groups.

We have no desire to dilute the culture of Athens with the materialism of Egypt. But a combination that would give all the advantages of both Athens and Egypt would not be an unhappy prospect.

Headline says flappers are defending themselves, but how can they do it when hats are no longer worn in flapper circles?

**Engineers—Plus.**

THE real trouble with American business, according to authorities studying the problem, has been too much specialization by certain groups. The engineering profession has been concerned only with the manufacturing branches of industry. The commercial forces have been too little concerned with the factory processes.

Germany for years has presented a shining example of organized industry. Co-ordination of forces is relatively true in other European countries. America's lack in this respect has been called often to our attention by its effect on trade with South America. Manufacturers at home have paid little attention to the specific details of orders received from their salesmen in the South American field. The result has been that consignments have been turned back and trade development injured seriously.

The remedy lies, claim educational experts, in a broader training at engineering and commercial colleges. Officials of the United States Bureau of Education recently have taken much interest in the

problem of co-ordinating courses so that the young engineer will know something of salesmanship and the young salesman something of engineering.

The question will be considered in detail at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh on May 1 and 2. Noted college officials from all parts of the United States will gather to consider how the desired results can best be attained.

The reputation of the United States abroad is much after in the hands of reputable engineers, trained to exactness in their statements, than in the hands of business promoters with little technical knowledge of the subjects whereof they speak. But often the very honesty of the engineer renders him a poor salesman. He has submerged in masses of formulas whatever gifts of self-expression he may have had.

The foreign trade fields must have a happy combination of both qualifications in order to develop as demanded by the best interests of the United States. A problem is presented which education alone can solve satisfactorily.

**A Rebuke France Deserved.**  
FRANCE at Genoa has gained Premier Lloyd George until his courtesy and patience are near the breaking point.

The British statesman's plainspoken rebuke Saturday will strengthen his hold on world sentiment and promote better feeling among other nations represented at the conference.

From the start France, not Germany or Russia, has been the stumbling block. If she did not exist there is little question but that some remedy for the present economic ills of Europe could be found. All the pessimists who have ventured predictions on the Genoa situation have based their arguments on the seeming impossibility of reaching any solution which France can sanction.

Great Britain and Italy can agree with Germany and Russia. There will be some staged controversies. Unexpected plays will be made by one side or the other. But in the final analysis, these nations came to Genoa to agree. They need each other. All their interests lie in peace, not war. They will allow no insignificant detail to prevent a settlement.

With France the situation is different. She has quibbled, from the first, over everything. She has lost no opportunity to delay the conference and to cause bitter feelings. Her delegates have resorted even to little social discourtesies, such as refusal to eat at the same table with other envoys, for no other purpose than to render more difficult the work of peacemakers. She acts on the foolish assumption that the triple entente still is in existence, whereas, for the good of the world, it has been dead for the past year.

It is unfortunate if the interests of France are opposed directly to those of the rest of Europe, of the United States and of the British Dominions. But she cannot expect the other nations to sacrifice the good of the whole for the welfare of one. There are some moot questions which rest entirely between herself and Germany. Outsiders are interested no longer in her bothersome border disputes.

Premier Lloyd George threatens a direct appeal to the better sentiments of the world if France causes further delays in the progress of the conference. The world is well satisfied with his leadership. There is no question but that he will have the support of everyone who longs to see order evolve from the disgusting tangle of international crookedness which now constitutes Europe.

**Genoa and Reconstruction.**

THE mere fact that over thirty nations, including Germany and Russia, are now in conclave to work out some means of improving their financial, commercial and political relations, is of distinctly hopeful augury. Even if the present conference falls short of what is desired or expected, at least it will show general recognition by the nations of the fact that there are common problems that cannot be solved by any one nation alone.

The world is a trade unit. Political harmony in the co-ordination of world economic measures, if it can be secured, will aid immeasurably in clarifying the steps necessary to reorganize production and distribution for mutual advantage. Had the recommendations for fiscal economy, taxation reforms, cessation of borrowing for current expenditures, and limitation of inflation, which were made at the Brussels International Financial Conference in October, 1920, been promptly sanctioned and carried out, the European governments could have prevented many of the chaotic features of international trade and national finances since that date.

The Federal Reserve Bulletin, after criticizing the proposed International Corporation, fathered at Cannes, and examining European and American schemes for regenerating Europe, says: "None of these propositions has any considerable weight of public opinion behind it except the Ter Meulen scheme. This plan seems to have the support and approval of Western Europe as well as American bankers and financial experts, probably because it appears to meet the needs of the various types of foreign trade financing. If the Genoa conference could bring about a recognition on the part of potential borrowers of the necessity of domestic financial reforms, and, on the part of the lenders, of the desirability of the security furnished by gold bonds, the necessary machinery could be almost immediately made effective."

The fact that our country was the first to ratify the seven treaties of the Washington conference is high evidence of willingness here to work concretely for international welfare and reconstruction. To recall that sterling and some of the foreign exchanges rose sharply immediately after the conference opened, and that substantial improvement has continued since, is to indicate that at Genoa similarly the general welfare depends largely upon the will of the people as voiced by their chosen leaders.

The Episcopal Church is to eliminate the word "obey" from the marriage service. The wives eliminated it from married life some time ago.

**The Herald in New York**  
These Hotels and Newsstands in New York City Have The Herald on Sale:

HOTELS		
Aster	Imperial	Prince George
Belmont	Martiniere	Ritz-Carlton
Biltmore	McAlpin	Savoy
Breslin	Murray Hill	Vanderbilt
Commodore	Pennsylvania	Waldorf

  

NEWSSTANDS		
220 Broadway	Pennsylvania	Schultz, 42d
Woolworth	Station	St. & 6th Ave.
Building	Hotelling's	News Bldg, 3rd
200 Fifth Ave.	Times Square	St. & 6th Ave.

**New York City Daily Daily Impressions:**  
by C. O. K. History

NEW YORK, April 23.—A page from the diary of a modern Samuel Pepys: Up betimes and to the station to see my wife away and then to hear Sir Conan Doyle talk to a group of men and a more convincing talker I never heard of. Far from the king of man I expected, being fat, florid and without eloquence soever.

Going through a crowded highway I chanced to find a child lost and crying and made shift to tell him a Peter Rabbit story, greatly taxing my imagination thereby, and soon his father came sputtering with drink and high in manner. So we and at my stint.

In the afternoon came a joyous slashing rain and in wet weather clothes to walk across Brooklyn Bridge, my poor head full of fine thoughts; thence to see Mistress Elmer Webster, cut for an appetizing, but say, what a "Yams," a book mightily talked at, at a second-hand shop.

Came in the evening V. Porter, and with him to an inn to dine on a haunch of venison and saw there Augustus Thomsen, John Drew, the Talmadge sisters and many others, and so to bed, very early.

Peggy Marsh, who sued the Field estate, is the latest recruit to New York's army of super club hostesses. She has opened the Tent, a bizarre haunt in the East Fifties. The Tent's setting is in the nature of a circus. Freakish animals are paraded on the canvas walls, designed by Max B. Thomas, a society woman, who has lived of the social whirl. Strips of scarlet and orange cambric give sharp life to the tone of the dancing room. Immense vases, painted in bands of turquoise and yellow, suggest the tropical, with the traditional cocktails and chintz roses taboo. The elevator walls are done in a fringe of freaks, in futuristic style and colorings. Peggy Marsh has a means of supporting herself, known to Broadway as "Buster" Johnson. Representatives of the Astor, Wiborg, Vanderbilt, Whitney, Fish and Lewis families were at the opening.

A knobby young cake-eater met a flapper on Broadway with this salutation: "Lo, kid! I gotta little something on the hip for you to dig your bill in," and they disappeared in a neighboring cafe. Neither was over 15.

Chorus girls put in their time during stage waits these days among colored handkerchiefs. It is a fact that surpasses the popularity of war-time knitting. Along Broadway the girls gather in groups and soon they take out their handkerchiefs, go to work over them and gossip about the scandals of the day.

Fifty per cent of New York's theaters will be closed this summer. Only one or two summer venues are being prepared, whereas last summer there were fifteen in full blast by June 1. Theatrical managers say it will be the dulllest summer in the history of the New York theaters. And the stage's jobless army is growing to more alarming proportions weekly.

**URGES PASSPORTS TO RESTRAIN CRIME**

A police passport system—preferably nation-wide—for convicted criminals, as a means of minimizing crime, is advocated by Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. McHugh, of the Ninth judicial district, New York, now sitting in special term at White Plains, N. Y.

"The extraordinary and drastic method must be taken to protect society," said Justice McHugh in an interview recently. "This opinion is based on thirty years of experience dealing with criminals. It is the course of those three decades in many thousands of criminal cases have been brought before me and, of course, my mind has been largely occupied in considering them and the cases last year."

"In view of the present situation—unparalleled in my experience—it seems that unusual measures are needed if our cities and larger communities in general are to be made safe for the abiding people. Therefore, while fully realizing that the proposal may meet with sharp criticism, with strong opposition, and even with positive denunciation by those unduly sympathetic to criminals, I deem it my duty to suggest the following procedure as soon as proper authorization may be obtained."

"Every person convicted of a felony shall be required to carry a passport for the period of five years subsequent to release from prison following completion of sentence. Before going from place of his or her residence to another community, said person shall be required to notify local police authorities of such intention; and upon arrival in another community, straightway to present his or her passport to police authorities there. At the end of five years of good citizenship the passport requirement shall be remitted. I render it fully effective."

It would be advisable to have such passport regulation enforced throughout the United States, making it national in scope and operation.

It is possible that difficulty and delay would be experienced in an effort to have such passport regulation authorized as a national measure. But the State of New York could make a good beginning were it to establish the procedure within its own boundaries, particularly by making it include sojourners here who have been convicted of felony in other States.

"In my judgment, this proposed measure, if adopted, is imperative, for the continuing outbreak of lawlessness is to be stopped. For there is only one way in which to stop crime—immediate arrest, quick trial and swift punishment of the guilty."

**The Friend of the People**  
ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS

This department is conducted by The Herald. Anonymous questions and answers. All questions will be answered in these columns. Address letters to the Friend of the People.

**PRICE OF FEED GLUTEN.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
Will you please give me the market price of devitalized feed gluten on May 22 and August 26, 1918?  
J. L. F.

The price of devitalized feed gluten on May 22, 1918, was \$49.50 per ton, and on August 26, 1918, the price was \$50.50 per ton. These prices are for 100 lb. Milwaukee. The feed is shipped in 100 pound sacks.

**K. O. C. HISTORY.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
When, where and by whom was the Knights of Columbus formed?  
MRS. K. J. G.

The Knights of Columbus was started by Rev. P. J. McGivney in 1852 in St. Mary's Parish, New Haven, Conn.

**REQUIRE LICENSES.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
Are marriage licenses required in all the States or the Union? Are marriage between whites and Chinese permitted in Arizona?  
I. N. B.

Marriage licenses are required in all States and territories of the United States except Alaska. Whites and Chinese are not permitted to intermarry in Arizona.

**RAILWAY DEATHS.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
How many persons were killed on the railways of the United States in 1920?  
MRS. L. P. O.

6,555 persons were killed on United States railways in 1920.

**EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AMERICA.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
Do you know if a person can secure employment as a salesman with the Gillette Safety Razor representative? Kindly advise where the company's executive department is.  
J. L. M.

Write to the Gillette Safety Razor Company, 41 West Forty-first street, Boston, Mass.

**SWEDISH MINISTER.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
Who is the minister from Sweden to the United States?  
T. L. G.

Capt. Axel F. Wallenberg.

**G. GANNON.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
Will you please inform me the weight of Gene Gannon, the fighter? Where was he born?  
L. A.

Gene Gannon was born in Milwaukee. He weighs about 115 pounds.

**CRESCENT CITY.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
What city is nick-named the Crescent City?  
S. J.

New Orleans, because formerly most of it lay in a great crescent-shaped bend of the Mississippi River.

**MINNESOTA GAME LAW.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
Has there ever been a one-buck law in Minnesota?  
ONE BUCK.

There has never been a one-buck law in Minnesota, although there is a one bull-moose law. Destroying a tree on my own lot. What are my rights about correcting this matter?  
J. A.

You are entitled to cut the limbs of his tree at the lot line.

**ISLANDS OF WEST INDIES.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
Kindly inform me through your column what islands are included in the group called the West Indies? Which ones belong to the United States?  
H. A. L.

The name West Indies is applied to that archipelago, covering about 92,000 square miles, of which the Greater Antilles occupy nearly 52,000 square miles. The islands are divided into three groups. There are four distinct groups—the Bahamas Islands, the Greater Antilles, the Lesser Antilles, and the Virgin Islands. The Virgin Islands and Porto Rico belong to the United States.

**SPARING THE TREES.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
The branches of my neighbor's tree on his front lawn extend over so far onto my lot they are a nuisance. What are my rights about correcting this matter?  
J. A.

You are entitled to cut the limbs of his tree at the lot line.

**Open Court Letters to the Herald**  
OTHER PEOPLES VIEWS ON TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Communications will not be returned unless specific request for such return is made and stamps enclosed. Letters are subject to condensation and editing. Communications extremely difficult to read will not be published. Communications signed with fictitious names will be used.

**A Brief for Cripples.**

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
I am cognizant of the fact that, according to a statement officially made by Corporation Counsel Stephens, a new police regulation, which will come into effect Monday, April 24, 1922, will also ban cripples from stationing themselves in the downtown section and selling pencils, shoestrings, gum, etc., to passers-by.

I am positive that if those who will put this new regulation into effect would give thought a little more to the welfare and results of these poor unfortunates who have been forced to this uncomfortable position as a means of supporting themselves—in other words, their only hypothesis of support—such a regulation, demonstrating only lack of human feelings, would never have been passed.

Has it not been taken into consideration that these cripples are supporting themselves, which is very sad, and therefore have not fallen as a burden of support to the city itself? In what way could these unfortunate cripples so inconvenience the city as to further prevent and prohibit the only means of their support? I am positive that they have in no way disturbed pedestrians, account for this. It is possible that some of the stores have been so inhuman and uncharitable as to show antagonistic feelings toward these cripples for just consuming a little of the city's street space—space which does not amount to anything to make any mention of.

Why, hundreds of people have only been too glad to drop a few cents into the cups of these unfortunates. They are not begging; that they should be for them to earn their daily bread.

I only wish to add that I hope deeper consideration will be given this new regulation and that new measures will be taken so as to abolish same.

GERTRUDE WORONOW.

**Honor the Old Guard.**

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
James M. Cox, guest of the Michigan Democrats, speaking in opposition to the Harding administration, said:

"Run through the list of policies of the administration and we find an underlying deflation of public will, but deference to the old guard of the Republican party."

All honor to the Old Guard! Run through the long list of their achievements and we find them saving the Union from the clutches of "61"—thus preserving our rights and our liberties. From the 44th degree of longitude to "Schomburg's boundary line" we meet indisputable evidence of their wisdom and loyalty to the good of our country. We remember with gratitude how they saved us very recently from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and we read the disheartening reports of the happenings at Genoa with thankfulness to the Old Guard's action. They have formed a barrier against the waves of internationalism that threatened to engulf us.

Faulty they may have been in minor details, but the great trend of their activities has been toward, widening and smoothing the pathway for the generations of Americans who will study the history of their unselfish devotion and ever do them reverence.

Let us continue to defer to the Old Guard!

HITTY MEGINN.

**No Clothes at All.**

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
In your "Open Court" of Wednesday, April 19, H. F. Seltzer stated that the reformers' minds run in channels. I want to agree with the broad-minded, clear-eyed thinker, Christian human being that he or she should be. They see evil in all that is good.

How far outside of the normal is a woman or man who states that it is against the laws of nature for a girl or boy to wear short stockings both winter and summer. Some of the most healthy people in the world are found in places where there is no clothing is worn. Do we breathe through our nostrils? Ye, and through our skins, also. God did not send us the healthful sunlight to shine on the backs of our face or hands, he intended it to shine on our entire body.

There is one crime that perhaps Mr. Seltzer overlooked when he condemned the reformer, perhaps the cigarette does not do the harm claimed, but why can't we, as respecting citizens, stop the whole trade in cigarettes to boys between

**Doesn't Like Simonds.**

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
I must protest against the Simonds articles. That writer has been hanging crepe persistently for years.

According to him, nothing is coming out right, or ever can. His attitude at the armament conference was exasperating and turned out mistake. His war scare today would do much harm if taken seriously. Such stuff should be left out of the papers, for this man seems unable to see anything but trouble, and such an attitude handicaps progress.

GEORGE F. FISKE.

**Steps are being taken to standardize the music of the American crossings of overhead wires.**

**The Herald's Scientific Notes and Comments**

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1922.

**National Academy of Sciences.** National History Building, National Museum, today. Afternoon session, 2:30 o'clock. E. D. Walker, The new building of the National Academy and National Research Council. D. H. Campbell: Queries concerning the origin of the Australian fossil, John J. G. Dickson and J. C. Walker. Inquiries into the nature of disease resistance or immunity in certain plants. L. O. Howard: A side effect from the importation of parasites injurious insects. Dr. O'clock—E. L. Mark and L. C. Wyman: Mitochondrial bodies in the spermatogenesis of Chertoprius scipionensis (Stoll). A. F. Allen: Vegetative types in Datura due to somatic number of chromosomes. W. G. MacCallum and E. H. Oppenheimer: A method for the study of filtrable viruses as applied to ovariola. Simon Flexner and H. L. Amos: Continuation report on experiments in epidemiology. 3:30 o'clock. W. S. Hialeah: Replication of entire limbs without suture of blood vessels. H. F. Osborn and C. A. Reeds: Recent discoveries on the antiquity of man. A. Hrdlicka: Statistics of the American population of old families. A. H. Clark: Animal evolution. 4:30 o'clock—F. M. Chapman: The distribution of the Motmots of the genus Motacilla. H. C. Abbot, F. E. Fowle and L. B. Aldrich: The larger recent changes in the rate of radiation observations. Evening session, 8:15 o'clock—Address by Dr. H. A. Lorentz, professor of physics of the University of Leiden. President of the National Academy of Sciences, on "Problems of Modern Physics." Auditorium, United States National Museum. The address is given under the joint auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the National Academy of Sciences. 9:45 o'clock—Reception to Dr. and Mrs. Lorentz, galleries. United States National Museum. Sessions are open to the public.

**NATIONAL ACADEMY BEGINS ANNUAL MEETING.**

The annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences will begin this afternoon with a program of scientific papers by some of the leading scientists of the country. The first paper on the program will be by Dr. H. A. Lorentz, professor of physics of the University of Leiden. The building will be a distinct addition to Washington's public institutions and will be the center of American science.

The meeting will also have a series of sessions to discuss the attending the sessions to easily hear all of the addresses to be made in the National Museum as Dr. P. B. Jewett of the Western Electric Company, who will tomorrow describe the loud speaking telephone, has had one of these perfected telephones installed on the platform.

**RADIO CONFERENCE TO REPORT SOON.**

The governmental radio conference is now framing the final draft of the laws and regulations that will govern the radio industry of the country. A bill prepared by the conference will be introduced into both houses of Congress to provide for the regulation of the radio industry. The general conference will not only give the draft of regulations, but will explain what kind of radio broadcasting laws the representatives of the general conference will receive in response to its preliminary report as examples. The new legislation will give the Secretary of Commerce much greater power over radio communication than he now has.

**WHO'S WHO IN THE DAY'S NEWS**

"Born in America and proud of it," is Lady Nancy Astor, member of the British House of Commons, one of England's most brilliant women, has come to her homeland as a delegate to the Pan American conference of the National League of Women Voters at Baltimore.

Lady Astor's older friends unite in declaring that Lady Nancy's long absence from the States and political have failed to crush her American characteristics, but personal charm and her Southern drawl.

Lady Astor was Nancy Witcher Langhorne. Her family is referred to in Southern society as the Langhornes of Virginia. Nancy and her four sisters became known as "the five beautiful Langhornes." They were reared at the country estate of their father, Danney Langhorne, in Albemarle County, Virginia.

Lady Nancy became a leading figure in Southern society. She was a prominent figure at the race track and horse show. Her first marital adventure, an American romance, ended in the divorce court. She married Robert Gould Shaw II, of Boston, in 1897 and six years later obtained her freedom. Her first husband, Robert Shaw, was a prominent abolitionist.

When Nancy became betrothed to Viscount Astor it is said her fiancé finally opposed the match, but finally accepted her daughter-in-law when she became bold enough to write directly to him on the matter.

When Viscount Astor sought a seat in the house of commons in 1910 Lady Astor took the step in his behalf. He lost the election, whereupon Lady Nancy remarked quietly, "I guess I'll have to win that seat myself." Her husband was raised to the peerage in 1919 and automatically entered the house of lords. Then Lady Nancy made good her threat. Her feat in winning the seat marked an epoch in British politics. She was the first woman to enter the House of Commons. Her victory was a brilliant triumph by the feminist leaders.

**Lady Nancy Astor.**

Lady Nancy Astor, S. and her husband, Viscount Astor, are shown in the picture. Lady Nancy is on the left, wearing a dark dress, and Viscount Astor is on the right, wearing a light-colored suit. They are both smiling and looking towards the camera.

Lady Astor was Nancy Witcher Langhorne. Her family is referred to in Southern society as the Langhornes of Virginia. Nancy and her four sisters became known as "the five beautiful Langhornes." They were reared at the country estate of their father, Danney Langhorne, in Albemarle County, Virginia.

Lady Nancy became a leading figure in Southern society. She was a prominent figure at the race track and horse show. Her first marital adventure, an American romance, ended in the divorce court. She married Robert Gould Shaw II, of Boston, in 1897 and six years later obtained her freedom. Her first husband, Robert Shaw, was a prominent abolitionist.

When Nancy became betrothed to Viscount Astor it is said her fiancé finally opposed the match, but finally accepted her daughter-in-law when she became bold enough to write directly to him on the matter.

When Viscount Astor sought a seat in the house of commons in 1910 Lady Astor took the step in his behalf. He lost the election, whereupon Lady Nancy remarked quietly, "I guess I'll have to win that seat myself." Her husband was raised to the peerage in 1919 and automatically entered the house of lords. Then Lady Nancy made good her threat. Her feat in winning the seat marked an epoch in British politics. She was the first woman to enter the House of Commons. Her victory was a brilliant triumph by the feminist leaders.